

S/138/60/000/008/003/015

A051/A029

The Effect of Various Types of Stabilizers on the Change in Nairite Properties During Aging

the chains. Based on these assumptions, it is stated that the listed compounds would be better and more effective inhibitors of the oxidizing processes, than neozone D. The application of neozone D derivatives, with polar substitutes (oxy-group, sulfide bonds) as stabilizers, or increasing the degree of linkage (diphenyl- and dinaphthylphenylenediamines), does not increase the stability of Nairite. It does, however, increase its tendency to scorching during thermal aging (120 hours at 70°C). From these observations it is concluded that the scorching mechanism of the chloroprene polymers is not dependent on the oxidizing processes, but is due rather to the radical decay of the molecules along the polysulfide bonds forming polymer radicals, which in the presence of thiuram and other compounds, recombine with their radicals. Further deliberation follows on the disadvantages of neozone as an oxidizing inhibitor. As to the polyphenols in the role of stabilizers, it was found that in testing compounds containing phenol and oxide groups (lignin, dimethylphenyl-n-cresol, paradi-tertiarybutyldioxyphenylene-sulfide), these also had a negative effect on the stability of Nairite, increasing the scorching tendencies (Fig. 3). The accelerating effect of the phenols in this connection is thought to be associated with the fact that in the presence of a

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base they react with the mobile tertiary chlorine atom in the polymer and cause a suturing together of the polymer molecule. Compounds containing one phenol group were also investigated, such as α - and β -naphthol and ditertiarybutylphenol. Their stabilizing effect was determined from the change in solubility in thermal masti-
cation. It was found that these monophenols, as well as the polyphenols, had a negative effect on the stability of Nairite. The dithiocarbamates of various met-
als, such as dibutyl- and diethyldithiocarbamate of nickel, magnesium, bismuth and lead, were also checked for stabilizing effects. It was established that with the introduction of 1 - 2% of nickel dibutyldithiocarbamate, in addition to neo-
zone D and replacing it, the stability to thermal aging of the rubber and the vulcanizates was increased and the scorching of the rubber mixtures was prevented. However, the latter do not increase the stability of Nairite. Nickel dibutyldithio-
carbamate was found to increase the stability of Nairite to ozone, using a 1 - 2% quantity of the stabilizer, by comparison to mass-produced Nairite. From the la-
ter it is concluded that nickel diethyldithiocarbamates do not have a similar stabilizing effect on the Nairite. There are 5 figures, 1 table, 3 references:

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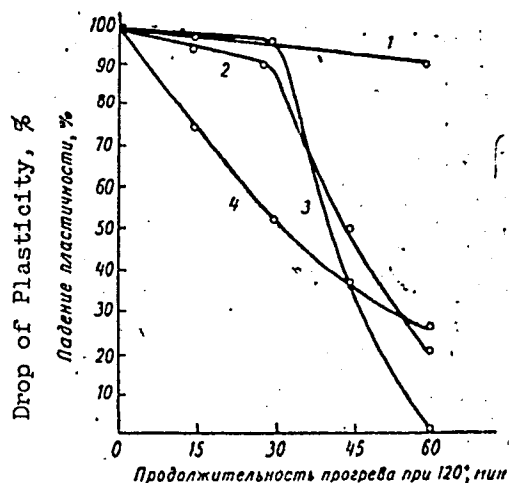
The Effect of Various Types of Stabilizers on the Change in Nairite Properties During Aging

2 Soviet, 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva (Scientific Research Institute of Synthetic Rubber imeni S.V. Lebedev)

Figure 3: The Effect of Polyphenols on the Stability of Nairite:

1 - Control; 2 - 2% dimethylphenyl-n-cresol; 3 - 2% para-ditertiarybutyldioxyphenylene-sulfide; 4 - 2% lignin.



Card 5/5

Duration of Heating at 120°C, min

KLEBANSKIY, A. L.; FOMINA, L. P.; DOLGOPLOSK, S. B.

Some methods of synthesizing siloxane polymers having phenyl links in the chain. Zhur. VMO 7 no.5:594-595 '62.
(MIRA 15:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteticheskogo kauchuka imeni S. V. Lebedeva.

(Siloxanes)

I 11291-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(t)/ES(s)-2/BDS--AFFTC/ASD/SSD--
 Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-4--RM/WW/MAY
 ACCESSION NR: AP3001404

S/0020/63/150/004/0813/0815

AUTHOR: Dolgoplosk, S. B.; Klabanskiy, A. L.; Fomina, L. P.; Fikhtengol'tsi;
Shvarts, Ye. Yu.

TITLE: Siloxane polymers with phenylene groups in the backbone

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 150, no. 4, 813-815

TOPIC TAGS: siloxane polymers, phenylene groups, tetramethyldisiloxane,
 1-dimethylsilyl-4-dimethylsiloxyphenilane, elasticity, x-ray patterns, thermo-
 mechanical curves, glass transition temperature

ABSTRACT: Research has been undertaken with the object of improving the heat
 resistance and resistance to irradiation of siloxane polymers and the physical
 and mechanical properties of vulcanizates. The authors synthesized a number of
 new rubberlike siloxane polymers of high molecular weight (intrinsic viscosity
 in benzene, 1.2 to 1.9), with phenylene groups in the backbone and various
 aromatic groups and substituents at the Si atom. In one of the compounds, the
 $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ group is used as a substituent. The effect of phenylene groups on
 the properties of siloxane polymers was studied on copolymers containing,

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ACCESSION NR: AP3001404

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together with tetramethyldisiloxane $[(CH_3)_2SiOSi(CH_3)_2O]$ (A), 50 to 100 mol% 1-dimethylsilyl-4-dimethylsiloxy phenylene $[Si(CH_3)_2C_6H_4Si(CH_3)_2O]$ (B) groups. Copolymers containing 70 mol% of the B groups (I) have a limited elasticity at room temperature; those containing 60 and 50 mol% B group (II) are rubberlike. X-ray patterns and thermomechanical curves indicate that the homopolymer B_n is crystalline, that the crystalline phase is still present in I, and that II is fully amorphous. The glass-transition temperature of the copolymers is a linear function of B-group content: it drops from -23C for B_n to -123C for A_n . This article was presented by Academician S. S. Medvedev on 19 October 1962. Orig. art. has: 4 figures, 5 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

DATE ACQ: 01Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

Card

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S/190/63/005/004/019/020
B101/B220

AUTHORS: Tutorskiy, I. A., Markov, V. V., Fomina, L. P.,
Belyanin, V. B., Dogadkin, B. A.

TITLE: Cyclization of diene polymers. I. Investigation of the
cyclization of natural rubber dissolved in phenol

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 593-597

TEXT: Mixtures of 100 parts by weight non-plasticized natural rubber, 165 phenol and 7.50 P_2O_5 were heated at 180°C and the changes of intrinsic viscosity and degree of unsaturation owing to cyclization of the rubber were studied along with the UV and IR spectra. Results: (1) The intrinsic viscosity decreases rapidly within the first 5 hr, but afterwards only slowly. (2) The rate at which rubber dissolves in phenol is much higher in the presence of P_2O_5 than in pure phenol. (3) The yield of acetic acid in the oxidation of rubber with chromic acid depends on the time of cyclization. It decreases very rapidly within the first 4 hr, but then remains constant. (4) The degree of unsaturation is after cyclization only about 25 % of the degree of unsaturation of the initial
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Cyclization of diene ...

S/190/63/005/004/018/020
B101/B220

rubber. (5) The 275 - 280 μ band with 278 μ maximum in the UV spectrum as well as the 690 and 740 cm^{-1} bands and the bands in the 1500 - 1600 cm^{-1} region in the IR spectrum prove that the cyclorubber contains bound phenol. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im.
M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical
Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1961

Card 2/2

DOLGOPLOSK, S.B.; CHEBYSHEVA, L.M.; KLEBANSKIY, A.L.; SHVARTS, Ye.Yu.;
FOMINA, L.P.

Some properties of rubbers made from siloxane polymers containing
arylene links in the principal chain. Kauch. i rez. 22 no.9:
1-2 S '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sinteti-
cheskogo kauchuka im. S.V. Lebedeva.

AVER'YANOV, V.I.; FOMINA, L.S.

Devonian stratigraphy of the terrigenous formation of Udmurtia.
Dokl. AN SSSR 149 no.5:1137-1140 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Geologicheskii institut Kazanskogo filiala AN SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom D.V. Malivkinym.
(Udmurt A.S.S.R.—Geology, Stratigraphic)

FOMINA, L.S.

Determination of intestinal alkaline phosphatase. Sovr. metod.
v biokhim. 1:292-298 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

SHLYGIN, G.K.; FOMINA, L.S.; PAVLOVA, Z.M.

Methods of determining pancreatic lipase. Sovr. metod. v biokhim.
1:298-302 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

Cand Med Sci

FOMINA, L. S.

Dissertation: "Role of the Solid Portion of an Intestine Secretion in the Process
of Separating the Ferments by Mucous of Intestines."
12/1/50

Acad Med Sci USSR

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

FOMINA, L. S.

"Role of Dense Portion of Intestinal Secretion in the Process of Separation of Ferments by the Mucous Membrane of the Intestines," Voprosy pitaniya (Problems of Nutrition), No 1, 130, 1951.

CA

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Fecal elimination of intestinal enzymes in children of various ages L. S. Fomina and E. N. Berkman (Nutrition Inst., Moscow). *Pediatr* 1961, No. 5, 27-31. —Although large individual variations were found, there is a general trend toward decrease of elimination of phosphatase with age (from 1 month to adult age); a similar result was observed also with enterokinase, but amylase tended to rise. Enterokinase is eliminated at high level in children largely owing to the fact that it is not destroyed in the lower intestinal tract as it is in adults. G. M. Kosolapoff

FOMINA, L.S.; MIKHLIN, S.Ya.; SHLYGIN, G.K.

Method of determination of intestinal phosphatase. Biokhimiia,
Moskva 17 no.2:134-138 Mar-Apr 1952. (CML 24:5)

1. Laboratory of Digestion of the Institute of Nutrition of the
Academy of Medical Sciences USSR, Moscow.

FOMINA, L.S.; SHLYGIN, G.K., professor, zaveduyushchiy.

Effect of severing intestinal nerves on the secretion of enzymes. Vop.
pit. 12 no.3:22-32 My-Je '53. (MLRA 6:6)

Laboratory of the Physiology of Digestion, Nutrition Institute
1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya Instituta pitaniya Akademii me-
ditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Moscow). (Digestive ferments) (Nervous system, Auto-
nomic)

FOMINA, L.S.

GELLER, G.M.; FOMINA, L.S.; SHLYGIN, G.K.

Evaluation of causes of Urov disease. Vop. pit. 13 no.4:47-52
Jl-Ag '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Iz Inetituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.
(OSTEOARTHRITIS,

*deformans endemica, causes, nutritional factor)

USSR/Medicine - nutrition

FD-3057

Card 1/1 Pub. 141 - 3/23

Author : Fomina, L. S.

Title : Secretion of intestinal enzymes from 'denervd' and Tiri-isolated cuttings of intestine in dogs in relation to the amount of protein in the diet. Report I. Amount of intestinal secretion.

Periodical : Vop. pit., 16-22, May/Jun 1955

Abstract : Studied variations in the quantities of intestinal enzymes of dogs in the relation to amount protein in the diet. Part of the intestinal tissue from the upper part of the intestine was removed and determined according to Tiri's method, on two of the dogs. In another dog, the part of the intestine was transplanted under the skin in order to separate it from the central nervous system ("denerved"). A fourth animal had the lower part of the intestine removed. The animals were placed on a diet with a decreasing protein content and the results in intestinal enzyme concentrations observed. Tables; graphs. Sixteen references (15 USSR; 6 since 1940).

Institution : Laboratory of Physiology of Digestion (Head - Prof. G. K. Shlygin)
Institute of Nutrition Acad Med Sci USSR, Moscow

Submitted :

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510011-5

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000413510011-5"

FOMINA, I.S.

Enzyme secreting processes in the intestines of newborn children.
Vop.med.khim. 2 no.2:109-114 Mr-Apr '56. (MIRA 9:9)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya instituta pitaniya
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(PROTEASES,

enterokinase in intestines in newborn (Rus))

(CARBOHYDRASES,

sucrase in intestines in newborn (Rus))

(PHOSPHATASES,

in intestines in newborn (Rus))

(INTESTINES, metabolism,

enterokinase, phosphatase & sucrase in newborn (Rus))

(INFANT NEWBORN, physiology,

intestinal enterokinase, phosphatase & sucrase (Rus))

ABSTRACT MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.10/11 Phy.Biochem. Nov 57
FOMINA L. S.

4637. FOMINA L. S. Lab. of Digest., Inst. of Nutrit. and A. V. Vishnevsk Inst. of Surg., USSR Acad. of Med. Scis, Moscow. *Intestinal secretion of enzymes in man (Russian text) FIZIOL. Z. 1956, 42/11 (963-970)

There are periodic changes of intestinal secretion in man even in the absence of food intake. The solid part consists mainly of epithelial cells, with an 18 to 50 times higher concentration of digestive enzymes than in the liquid part. Local mechanical stimulation of the mucosa increases the excretion of fluid, without change of the amount of enzymes per unit of time.

Simonson - Minneapolis, Minn.

FOMINA. L. S. Doc Med Sci-- (diss) "Secretion of intestinal ferments."

Mos, 1957. 20 pp 20 cm. (Acad Med Sci USSR), 200 copies (KL, 24-57, 120)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Intestine.

T-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74884

Author : Fomina, L.S.

Inst :

Title : Secretion of Intestinal Ferments by Isolated Segments of
the Intestine During Different Periods after "Denervation"

Orig Pub : Byul. eksperim. biol. i meditsiny, 1957, No 1, prilozheniye,
105-110.

Abstract : In dogs, two segments of the intestine (SI) were isolated,
one - with preservation of innervation (Tira's method);
another was denervated, by transplanting it subcutaneously
and cutting the vascular-nerve tract, in 1-5 months or,
specific branchlets of mesenteric nerves were cut in situ
and the vessels were smeared with a 5% phenol solution.
Intestinal juice was collected on an empty stomach. After
denervation in all animals, a paralytic secretin was
***Lab of Physiology of Digestion (zav.-prof. G.K. Shlygin)
Card 1/3 Institut of Nutrition (dir.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR prof.
O.P. Molchanova) AMN SSSR, Moskow.

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Intestine.

T-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74884

observed in the SI with an increase of the quantity of the isolated secretion and with a sharp decrease of the content in it of digestive ferments (enterokinase, peptidase, saccharase, alkaline phosphatase and lipase). In 8-10 days the content of the ferment in the intestinal juice began gradually to increase and in 1-2 months the concentration of them in the juice reached the original level. Later in the SI, which was transplanted subcutaneously, the isolation of the secretion and general content in it of ferments was found to be at a very low level. Sharply expressed degeneration of the mucose and intramural nerve plexi were found histologically. With the second method of denervation the isolation of the secretion as well as the general content in it of ferments was significantly higher, although less than in SI, than that isolated by Tira's method; degeneration was more expressed weakly,

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USSR/Human and Animal Physiology (Normal and Pathological).
Intestine.

T-6

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 16, 1958, 74884

but in the mesentery, more distal than the place of cutting of the nerves, branchlets were found which possessed normal structure. Cessation of paralytic secretion and increase of the content of ferments in the juice of denervated SI is correlated with the growth of nerves in them. -- V.A. Shaternikov.

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FOMINA, L.S.

GOLUBEVA, Ye.L.; FOMINA, L.S.

Effect of food intake on the secretion of intestinal enzymes
and on the motor activity of an isolated intestinal segment in
man [with summary in English]. Fiziol. zhur. 43 no.2:169-175
P '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Laboratoriya pishchevareniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR i
Fiziologicheskaya laboratoriya Instituta khirurgii im. A.V.
Vishnevskogo AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(INTESTINES, PHYSIOL.)

(JEJUNUM, physiol.)

enzyme secretion & motility after food intake,
study on isolated segment in man)

FOMINA, L.S.

Enzyme content of the secretions of the intestinal mucosa during digestion. *Fiziol.zhur.* 43 no.9:879-886 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

(ENZYMES,

intestinal mucosa secretions, eff. of digestion in dogs (Rus))

FOMINA, L.S.
NILOVA, N.A., FOMINA, L.S.

Certain morphological changes in isolated intestinal segments following denervation [with summary in English]. Biul.eksp.biol. 1 med. 45 no.3:110-114 Mr'58 (MIRA 11:5)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR O.P. Molchanova) i iz laboratorii patomorfologii (zav.-chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR A.A. Solov'yev) Instituta normal'noy i patologicheskoy fiziologii AMN SSSR (dir. - deyatel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy), Moskva.

(INTESTINES, physiology,

eff. of denervation of isolated segment on morphol.
(Rus))

FOMINA, L.S., doktor med. nauk

Investigation of intestinal enzymes in feces of younger and older infants, and preschool children [with summary in English]. *Pediatr* 37 no.3:28-32 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniya (zav. - prof. G.K. Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya AMN SSSR (dir. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR O.P. Molchanova).

(PROTEASES

enterokinase in feces of young & older child.,
comparison (Rus))

(PHOSPHATASES

in feces of young & older child., comparison (Rus))

(FECES

enterokinase & phosphatase in feces of young &
older child., comparison (Rus))

FOMINA, L.S.

Amount of certain enzymes in the intestine and other organs of the human fetus. Vop.med.khim. 6 no.2:176-183 Mr-Apr '60.

(MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratory for Research in Physiology of Digestion, Institute of Nutrition, The U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences, Moscow.

(ENZYMES)

(FETUS)

BABYSHKINA, L.M.; FOMINA, L.S.; FALTOVA, E.

Enzymatic adaptation of the pancreas. Fiziol. zhur. 47 no.11:1404-
1413 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. From the U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences Institute of
Nutrition, Moscow. (PANCREAS--SECRETIONS)

SHLYGIN, G.K.; FOMINA, L.S.; PAVLOVA, Z.M.

Technique of determining lipase in the pancreatic juice and
duodenal contents. Vop. med. khim. 9 no.2:197-200 Mr-Apr '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii pishchevareniya Instituta pitaniya
AMN SSSR, Moskva.

FOMINA, I.S.

Technique of surgery on dogs for obtaining pure pancreatic juice
in long-term experiments. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 55 no.3:122-124
(MIRA 18:2)
Mr '63.

1. Iz laboratorii fiziologii pishchevareniva (zav. - prof. G.K.
Shlygin) Instituta pitaniya (direktor - chlen-korrespondent AMN
SSSR prof. A.A. Pokrovskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted March 5,
1962.

FOMINA, I.S.; PAVLOVA, Z.M.

Adaptation of the pancreas to the type of food. Fiziol. zhur.
51 no.5:607-612 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Laboratoriya fiziologii i patologii pishchevareniya Instituta
pitaniya AMN SSSR, Moskva.

FOMINA, L.S.
KOROTKOVA, A.A.; MALKINA, Kh.E.; PUKHOV, A.P.; FOMINA, L.S.

High-frequency drying of latex sponge. Kauch.i rez.16 no.9:9-11
S '57. (MIRA 10:12)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti i
Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy.
(Foam rubber--Drying) (Induction heating)

SOV/138-59-4-6/2 6

AUTHORS: Korotkova, A.A., Fomina, L.S., Malkina, Kh. E., Pukhov, A.P.

TITLE: A Method of Gelling and Vulcanizing Foamed Articles from Latex (Metod zhelatinirovaniya-vulkanizatsii gubchatykh izdeliy iz lateksa)

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i Rezina, 1959, Nr 4, pp 19-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Latex foams can be gelled and vulcanized by radio-frequency current in the 10-20 mc/s range, by high-frequency current from machine generators in the 500 to 10,000 c/s range, or at power frequency of 50 c/s. Experiments were made using moulds formed of reinforced rubber with electrode in the base and in the lid of the mould. Standard "Revertex" mixes containing 50% dibutylphthalate plasticizer were used for these tests. Difficulties through corrosion were encountered when working at 50 c/s frequency with the original aluminium electrodes. Tests were made with various electrode materials listed in Table 1 and it was found that stainless steel, mark EYaIT, showed only 0.002% weight loss on a four-hour test at 50 c/s and negligible corrosion with up to 10 or 12 repeat tests of this duration. At higher frequencies the electrode life with this material

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A Method of Gelling and Vulcanizing Foamed Articles from Latex

is prolonged indefinitely. The samples first tested were 100 x 100 x 35 mm in dimensions. The resistivity of various Revertex mixes, and of the foam blown from them to 3 times original liquid volume, are given in Table 2. Figure 1 shows change in resistivity with temperature at applied voltages of 5 and 8 volts. Figure 2 shows the current/voltage relationship for a foam extended by a factor of 3.5, and variation of resistance with expansion of the foam is tabulated in Table 3. The resistance of the later mixes and the foams follows Ohm's law, and the resistance increases considerably on foaming. The curve of temperature versus time for electrified intensities of 12.5, 11.0 and 6.2 V/cm are shown in the curves of Figure 3. Experiments were then carried out on specimens 260 x 350 x 40 mm at 50 V (12.5 V/cm) and 25 A initial current on the electrodes. Variation of temperature and current with time is shown in Figure 4. The current was applied for 10 minutes, after which time the temperature reached 130°C. The specimen was left in

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A Method of Gelling and Vulcanizing Foamed Articles from Latex

the closed mould for a further 10 minutes and cooled back to 90°C, at which temperature the foamed specimen could be removed from the mould without change of its moulded dimensions. The specific gravity, modulus, permanent deformation on compression, and aging coefficients of specimens, where heating current was applied for 2, 10 and 12 minutes, are compared in Table 4. Power consumption is estimated at 0.3 to 0.45 kWh per kg of foam (or sponge latex). In order to produce articles such as car seat cushions with cavities in the foam, it is necessary to dispose the electrodes in the projections forming these cavities in strips so that the area of the top and bottom electrodes are equal. Exploratory trials were made on cushions 350 x 260 x 200 mm dimension, loaded at 6 V/cm and with an initial 50 c/s current of 0.014 A/cm². Temperature increased to 130°C after 15 minutes power application, and was allowed to decrease to 95°C after switching off before the mould was opened (30 minutes cooling time). It is suggested that similar methods and cycles could form the basis of a continuous process for

Card 3/4 gelling and vulcanizing foamed latex articles .

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A Method of Gelling and Vulcanizing Foamed Articles from Latex

There are 4 figures, 4 tables, and 3 English references, which include British patents 677482 (1950) and 654238 (1946).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovykh i lateksnykh izdeliy i Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti (The Scientific-Research Institute for Rubber and Latex Articles and The Scientific-Research Institute of the Tyre Industry)

Card 4/4

3 (5), 3 (8)

AUTHORS:

Ostroumov, E. A., Fomina, L. S.

SOV/20-126-2-44/64

TITLE:

Forms of Sulphur Compounds in the Bottom Deposits of the Marian Depression (O formakh soyedineniy sery v donnykh otlozheniyakh Marianskoj vpadiny)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 126, Nr 2, pp 385-388 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Although reductive process investigations are essential for better understanding of the diagenesis processes in the ocean-bottom sediments, such studies on the Pacific are seldom. With the beginning of the reductive reactions the direction of the diagenesis process and with it the character of the migration and the entire picture of the elemental re-distribution is changed. The reductive processes in the said sediments are caused by the life activity of the micro-organisms in the decomposition of organic substance. The sediments of deep-sea depressions are especially interesting owing to the fact that it is here that the organic substance collects. The reductive processes concern the tetravalent manganese and the trivalent iron in its free form (of the hydroxide type). Only then does the sulphate

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Forms of Sulphur Compounds in the Bottom Deposits of the Marian Depression SOV/20-126-2-44/64

reduction occur. This leads next to the formation of hydro-troilite, in which the iron oxide compounds bind the existing H_2S (Refs 1-4, 6, 8). The investigations carried out have shown that the sulphate reduction process up to H_2S , then the hydrotroilite - sulphur (free) - pyrite formation and the formation of sulphur, with its combined organic substance, follow the same natural laws, in the seas and in the oceans (Refs 5, 6). During the 27th voyage of the Institute's expedition-ship "Vityaz'" (see Association), a reduced grey mud with black interlayers, which contained hydrotroilite, was found 10830 meters deep in the sediment of the southern part of the Marian depression, covered by an about 55 cm thick layer of oxidized loamy diatomeen mud. Based on the data given in table 1, a distribution diagram of the forms of sulphur compounds was plotted. On consideration of table 1 and the said curves, the following interrelation of the forms of sulphur compounds may be seen: During the sulphate reduction there forms in the sediments of the Marian depression: ferric sulphide (hydrotroilite) free sulphur, pyrite sulphur,

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Forms of Sulphur Compounds in the Bottom Deposits of the Marian Depression SOV/20-126-2-44/64

and the sulphur connected with organic substance. As is already mentioned before, these processes do not differ in principle from those observed elsewhere, or from those described in publications. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institut okeanologii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Oceanology of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: January 14, 1959, by N. M. Strakhov, Academician

SUBMITTED: January 7, 1959

Card 3/3

S/081/60/000/022/013/016
A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 22, p. 516, # 90724

AUTHORS: Korotkova, A. A., Malkina, Kh. E., Pukhov, A. P., Fomina, L. S.

TITLE: Drying of Latex Sponge by Applying High Frequency Currents

PERIODICAL: Tr. N.-i. in-ta resin. i lateksn. izdeliy, 1959, sb. 2, pp. 77-92

TEXT: The authors studied the drying process of the latex sponge by h.f.-currents. The unit for drying the ware consisted of a h.f.-generator, heating electrodes, and measuring instruments. The h.f.-generator with the oscillation power of 1.5 kw was made up with two tubes of the ГK-3000 (GK-3000)-type. The heating electrodes are plates of sheet aluminum of 300 x 200 x 3 mm in size. The test pieces with parallelepiped shape of 150 x 100 x 40 mm in size were heated in the electrical h.f.-field of the plane-parallel heating electrodes which had neither thermal nor electric contact with the test pieces. In this way, the removal of the water vapors was promoted which were liberated from the material in the drying process. During the drying process of the sponge at 80°C, its moisture decreases from 55 to 1.2%, the tangent of the dielectric loss angle ($\text{tg } \delta$) decreases from

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A005/A001

Drying of Latex Sponge by Applying High Frequency Currents

0.34 to 0.036, and the dielectric constant (ϵ) decreases from 3.95 to 1.84. At the decrease of $\tan \delta$ and ϵ , their values remain in that range in which the sponge is heated further effectively. This change of the electric characteristics favorably affects the quality of the sponge, because it does not allow the overheating of the sponge. In the general case, the electric sponge properties are dependant on the composition of the latex mixture, the porosity of the sponge, and the carefulness of washing off. The better the washing off of the sponge, the higher is the drying process rate. The intensification of the sponge drying by increasing the frequency of the current and the intensity of the electric field is possible up to a definite limit which is due to the decrease in the quality of the sponge at very quick drying. In the drying of a test piece of 40 mm thickness for 6 minutes the rate increases during the first minute, then it reaches a maximum, and after 3 minutes the drying rate is low, and the piece is dried in the main. During the remaining 3 minutes, the moisture content is brought to the ultimate value. The greater the thickness of the test piece, the lower is the drying rate. The temperature of the sponge during the drying process is not constant. If the drying intensity is low, the functional curve of the sponge temperature versus the drying duration passes through a maximum, not exceeding a definite allowable value. At

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Drying of Latex Sponge by Applying High Frequency Currents

S/081/60/000/022/013/016
A005/A001

Intense drying, the sponge temperature increases monotonously. The higher the accuracy in washing off of the sponge, the lower is the value of $\text{tg } \delta$, the lower the probability of its overheating during the drying process. The layout of a pilot unit for sponge drying is described. The optimum conditions for sponge drying and the economical substantiation of the expediency of drying the sponges by h. f.-currents are presented.

I. Pil'menshteyn

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 3/3

ZNAMENSKIY, N.N.; SELIVANOV, O.A.; FOMINA, L.S.; CHERNAYA, V.V.

Studies in the field of ultrasound application in rubber technology.
Prim. ul'traakust. k issl. veshch. no.14:145-165 '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Elastomers--Testing)
(Ultrasonic waves--Industrial applications)

FOMINA, L.S.

Reduction-oxidation processes in bottom sediments of the south-
western Pacific Ocean. Trudy Inst. okean. 54:158-169 '62.

(MIRA 16:6)

(Pacific Ocean--Deep-sea deposits)

S/138/62/000/006/002/008
A051/A126

AUTHORS: Znamenskiy, N.N., Pomina, L.S., Chernaya, V.V.

TITLE: Ozone- and light-proofness of films based on L-7 latex in two-dimensional expansion

PERIODICAL: Kauchuk i rezina, no. 6, 1962, 6 - 8

TEXT: An investigation was conducted on the ozone-proofness of vulcanized films based on Л-7 (L-7) latex under two-dimensional expansion, depending on degree of expansion, ozone concentration and addition of masticator. The ozone- and light-protecting effect of certain nickel salts (dithiocarbamates, xanthogenates, etc.), was also investigated. It was found that in two-dimensional expansion the degree of expansion affects the ozone-proofness of the films much more than it does in one-dimensional expansion. The test samples for ozone-aging resistance were prepared by the ionic deposition method on special glass forms like 20 mm diameter spheres. Dibutylsebacynate, in quantities of 5 to 20% per polymer, was used as masticator. The following nickel salts were studied: Ni dibutyldithiocarbamate, Ni diethyldithiocarbamate, Ni diisopropyldithiocarbamate, Ni diisoamyl-dithiocarbamate, Ni mercaptobenzothiazolate, Ni mercaptobenzoimideasolate, Ni

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S/138/62/000/006/002/008
AO51/A126

Ozone- and light-proofness...

propylxanthogenate, Ni isoamylxanthogenate and Ni isobutylxanthogenate. 200 mm diameter spherical samples were prepared for studying the light-proofness. Experimental data showed that the ozone-proofness of samples with dibutylsebacynate is much lower than of those without a masticator. The action of Ni xanthogenates was compared to that of Ni dibutyldithiocarbamate. It was found that the best protection against ozone in films containing a masticator is obtained with Ni dibutyldithiocarbamate, at a concentration of about 3% per polymer, and the best protection against light-ozone aging is obtained with Ni isopropylxanthogenate. The indicated salts and methods are recommended for industrial use. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut rezinovoy i lateksnykh izdeliy
(Scientific Research Institute of Rubber and Latex Articles)

Card 2/2

L 42210-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k) LJP(c) RM/DJ/GD

ACC NR: AT6013179

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/61/000/000/0145/0165

AUTHORS: Znamenskiy, N. N.; Selivanov, O. A.; Fomina, L. S.; Chernaya, V. V.

63
61

ORG: none

B+1

TITLE: Some investigations of the application of ultrasound in industrial processing of resin

SOURCE: Moscow, Oblastnoy pedagogicheskiy institut. Primeneniye ul'traakustiki k issledovaniyu veshchestva, no. 14, 1961, 145-165

TOPIC TAGS: ultrasound, emulsion, chloroprene, natural rubber, polymer degradation, elastic oscillation, ultrasonic wave propagation

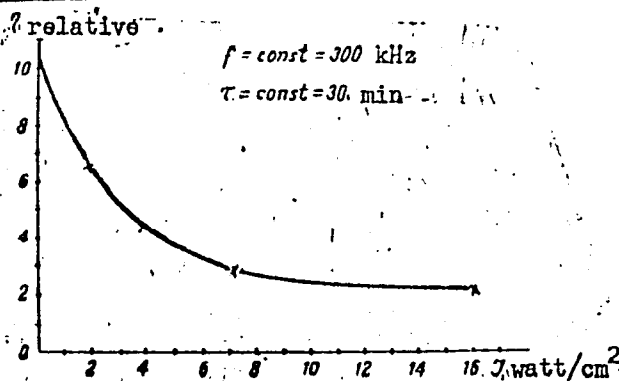
ABSTRACT: Application of ultrasound in production control was investigated along the following lines: propagation velocity of ultrasonic waves as a function of the composition and method of processing resins; effect of ultrasound on natural rubber in benzene, chloroprene in dichloroethane, and chloroprene latex; application of ultrasound to intensify production of aqueous emulsions of plasticizers and to finely disperse ingredients of latex mixtures. A definite relationship was found between the propagation of elastic vibrations and the properties and compositions of rubbers and resins. Natural rubber in benzene solution is degraded when treated with ultrasound from 22 to 1000 kHz, the process depending upon the ultrasound intensity, as shown in Fig. 1. Ultrasound also degrades α -chloroprene in dichloroprene,

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ACC NR: AT6013179

Fig. 1. Degree of polymer degradation as a function of the ultrasound intensity.



while the μ -polymer, which has a more stable three-dimensional structure, is dissolved to an insignificant extent in the solvent. A detailed description of the process for preparing finely dispersed zinc oxide and water-oil emulsions is given, and diagrams of the equipment are shown. Orig. art. has: 6 tables, 5 equations, and 18 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, 20/ SUBM DATE: 22Apr61

Card 2/2 af

GLADKOV, I.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KOSSOY, A.I., kand. ekon. nauk;
 VIDONOV, S.S., nauchn. sotr.; SAMOYLOVA, I.D., nauchn. sotr.;
 GORBUNOV, E.P., kand. ekon. nauk; MAYEVSKIY, I.V., doktor
 ekonom. nauk; CHEBOTAREV, V.A., kand. ekon. nauk; KAMUSHER,
 L.N., nauchn. sotr.; STROYEVA, Z.N., nauchn. sotr.; FOMINA,
 L.V., nauchn. sotr.; VOROB'YEV, Yu.F., kand. ekon. nauk;
 KHAYEV, M.A., doktor ekon. nauk; KAPLINSKIY, Ye.M., kand.
 ekon. nauk; LAPINA, S.N., nauchn. sotr.; YAKOVTSSEVSKIY, V.N.,
 kand. ekon. nauk; ORLOV, B.P., kand. ekon. nauk; DIKHTYAR,
 G.A., doktor ekon. nauk [deceased]; PLOTNIKOV, K.N.;
 MALIKOVA, A.I., nauchn. sotr.; TOVMOSYAN, M.Ye., red.izd-va;
 POLYAKOVA, T.V., tekhn. red.

[Socialist national economy of the U.S.S.R. in 1933 to 1940]
 Sotsialisticheskoe narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR v 1933-1940 gg.
 Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1963. 665 p. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut ekonomiki. 2. Sektor istorii
 narodnogo khozyaystva Instituta ekonomiki AN SSSR (for
 Stroyeva, Fomina, Kaplinskiy, Lapina). 3. Chlen-korrespondent
 AN SSSR (for Plotnikov).
 (Russia--Economic conditions)

USSR/Metals - Steel

Apr 52

"Dissolving Steel in Sulfuric Acid Under the Effect of Ultrasound," A. P. Kapustin, M. A. Fomina, Inst of Crystallography, Acad Sci USSR; Magnitogorsk State Pedagogical Inst

Dokl Ak Nauk USSR Vol LXXXIII, No 6, pp 847-849

Investigates effects of rapid mech vibrations on dissolving rate of various substances (sugar, blue vitriol, hyposulfite, thymol) and, in particular, on dissolving rate of steel in aq soln of mineral acid. Experimentally establishes that stimulating effect of ultrasound on dissolving process depends

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to great extent on sound intensity. Graphically represents relationship. Submitted by Acad S. I. Vol'kovich 26 Feb 52.

223752

FOMINA, M. A.

BOL'SHANINA, M. A.; YELSUKOVA, T. F.; KONDRAT'YEV, P. A.; and FOMINA, M. A.

"Vibrational Stability of Certain Lead Alloys Used for Cable Sheathing," Part 2. p. 242-261, in the book Research in the Physics of Solids, Moscow, Izd-vo AN SSSR, 1957. 277 p. Ed. Bol'shanina, M. A.; Tomsk Universitet, Siberskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut.

Personalities: Zakharov, P. A.; Pereslegin, V. A.; Dnestrovskiy, N. Z., and Shpagin, A. I., Materials studied included 19 different lead alloys: Binary alloys of lead-antimony, lead-cadmium, lead-tin, lead-bismuth, and lead-tellurium; ternary alloys of lead-antimony-tin, lead-antimony-sodium, lead-antimony-arsenic, lead-antimony-tellurium, and lead-antimony selenium; quaternary alloys of lead-antimony-tin-copper and lead-antimony-bismuth-arsenic. There are 17 figures, 4 tables, and 12 references, 3 of which are Soviet, 1 German, and 8 in English.

This collection of articles is meant for metallurgical physicists and for engineers of the metal-working industry. This book contains results of research in the field of failure and plastic deformations of materials, mainly of metals. Problems of cutting, abrasion, friction, and wear of solid materials (metals) are discussed.

FOMINA, M.A.

Pneumatic injection of graphite lubricants. Put' i put.khoz. 4
27 Ag '60. (Mira 13:7)

1. Inzhener sluzhby puti, g.Stalino.
(Electric railroads--Rails)
(Pneumatic tools)

FOMINA, M.A., inzh.

Improving the design of defectoscopes. Put' i put, khoz. 7
no.10:31 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Tekhnicheskiiy otdel sluzhby puti, Donetsk.

FOMINA, M.A.; KORZH, P.D.

Dependence of the reflecting power of binary alloys (Pb - Sb and Cu - Fe) on their phase composition. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. no. 3:41-45 '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Magnitogorskiy gorno-metallurgicheskiy institut.

FOMINA, M.A., inzh. sluzhby puti (Donetsk)

Useful proposals. Put' i put. khoz. 8 no.9:39-40 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

10.2000

68940
S/147/59/000/04/017/020
E031/E413

AUTHOR: Fomina, M.I.

TITLE: The Characteristics of a Rectangular Wing²⁴ with Geometrical Twist at Supersonic Velocities

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya Tekhnika, 1959, Nr 4, pp 139-150 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The object of this paper is to determine the aerodynamic characteristics of a rectangular wing as a function of the aspect ratio and the parameters of the twist. From linearized theory the potential of the flow round the wing and the pressure coefficient can be obtained by the method of sources. The intensity of the sources is determined by the conditions of the flow. The vertical and horizontal components of velocity are such that the resulting velocity is at an angle equal to the angle of slope of the surface of the wing. The plane projection of the wing can be divided into three regions: a triangle in the Mach cone, a rectangle in which the influence of the ends of the wing is felt and the remaining triangle of the wing. It is assumed that

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The Characteristics of a Rectangular Wing with Geometrical Twist
at Supersonic Velocities

the section of the wing perpendicular to its span is a straight line. Along the span the angle of incidence of these sections changes according to a parabolic law. Pressure coefficients are obtained in the three regions. Then the lift and moment coefficients are obtained by integration over the surface of the wing. The simplifications for large aspect ratio and small aspect ratio are indicated. The drag is obtained in a similar manner by integration over the surface of the wing of the pressure after multiplication by the local slope of the surface of the wing. Finally the effect of geometrical twist on the aerodynamic characteristics is discussed. To compensate for the shift in the aerodynamic centre of the wing which occurs on transition from subsonic velocity to supersonic velocity, there must be an additional stability margin. This can be found from the moment coefficient at zero lift and in this case the analysis shows that geometrical

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68940

S/147/59/000/04/017/020
E031/E413

The Characteristics of a Rectangular Wing with Geometrical Twist
at Supersonic Velocities

twist can be used as a means of aerodynamically
self-balancing the wing. Geometrical twist in general
increases the drag of the wing but, for a given lift,
the drag may be reduced. There are 2 figures and
2 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra vysshey matematiki Novosibirskiy
elektrotekhnicheskiy in-t (Chair of Higher Mathematics,
Novosibirsk Electrical Engineering Institute)

SUBMITTED: July 14, 1959

Card 3/3

FOMINA, M.I.

Diurnal activity of the steppe viper during the spring and summer period. Uzb. biol. zhur. 9 no.1:53-56 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UzSSR.

POKH, M.I.

Feeding habits of steppe viper in spring and in summer. Zool.
zhur. 44 no.7:1100-1103 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut zoologii i parazitologii AN UzSSR, Tashkent.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Cytotoxins

U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84775

Author : Fomina, M. M.

Inst : Omsk Medical Institute

Title : The Reactivity of Elements of the Connective Tissues
upon the Action of Small Doses of Antireticular
Cytotoxic Sera

Orig Pub : Tr. Omskogo med. in-ta, 1957, No. 23, 201-225

Abstract : Rats were given subcutaneously, three times with
intervals of two to three days, a stimulating dose
of rabbit ACS (0.003-0.01 ml in a 1:10 dilution
with physiologic saline solution). Within four to
five days after the final injection, colloidin
tubes measuring one by two mm, which had been boiled
in physiologic saline solution with the addition of
powdered ink (to induce aseptic inflammation), were
inserted under the skin. The rats were sacrificed
after four hours to 20 days. Control animals were

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USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Cytotoxins

U-1

• Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84775

Abstract : administered normal rabbit serum. The injection of the ACS led to an increase in the process of emigration of leukocytes and the formation of a more effective leukocytic wall, marked activation of the macrophage reaction, and the development of a connective-tissue capsule around the tube within three days, as compared with five in the controls. - K.P. Markuze

Card 2/2

C.A. FOMINA, M. P.

18

Quantitative separation of creatinine, creatine, and creatine phosphate on filter paper. Ya. A. Epshtein and M. P. Fomina (Biochem. Inst. Exptl. Med. Acad. Med. Sci., Leningrad). *Dokkhimya* 15, 321-4 (1950); cf. Maw, C.I. 43, 2208g. Creatinine, creatine, and creatine phosphate can be sepd. on filter paper with H_2O or EtOH as the mobile solvent. The reaction between creatinine and Na 2,5-dinitrobenzoate (Langley and Evans, C.I. 30, 7007g) is used as the basis for the quant. detn. H. Priestley

COUNTRY : USSR
 CATEGORY : General Problems of Pathology. Tumors.
 Metabolism
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 23 1958, No. 107022
 AUTHOR : Meyfakh, S.A.; Fomina, M.F.
 INST. : Institute of Experimental Medicine of the *
 TITLE : On the Hexokinase from Skeletal Muscles and
 from Rhabdomyoblastoma of a Rat.
 ORIG. PUB. : Yezhegodnik In-ta eksperim. med. Akad. med. nauk
 SSSR, 1955, L., 1956, 217-218
 ABSTRACT : The Hexokinase activity (H A) of rhabdo-
 myoblastoma is 0.7 times higher than that of the
 skeletal muscle. It is assumed that the in-
 creased H A is one of the causes of speed-
 up of glycolysis in tumors. H A in tumors
 is less sensitive to the action of oxidants.
 Thus, with a concentration of $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ M of
 2,6-dichlorophend-indophenol, suppressing the
 H A of muscles by 90%, the H A of tumors
 decreased only by 40-50%. -Ye.A. Sherstnev.

*Academy of Medical Sciences of USSR.
 1/1

CARD:

-16-

644. Paper chromatography for the analysis of
the hydrolyzates of ~~deoxyribonucleic acid~~ DNA.
Fomina. Report of symposium. *Chromatographica*
1957. I. LGU. 1956. 108. 172. 4. Jour. Khim.
1957. Abstr. No. 41334. The quantitative separation
of the components of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA)
hydrolyzates was effected by ascending paper
chromatography. As mobile phase n-butanol satur-
ated with aq. 0.05 N NaOH or isobutyl alcohol-
ethanol-0.05 N NaOH (4:5:1) was used. The
products of the hydrolysis of DNA in the presence
of formic acid were separated by the described
method at a pH of 5. C. D. Korkin

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.2 Vol.11/5 Physiology, etc. May 58

2038. EFFECT OF HEXOKINASE ACTIVITY ON THE RATE OF GLYCOLYSIS IN SKELETAL MUSCLE AND INTRANSPLANTABLE RHABDOMYOBLASTOMA (Russian text) - Neifach S. A. and Fomina M. P. Biochem. Dept. of Inst. of Exp. Med., Acad. of Med. Scis of USSR, Leningrad - BIOKHIMIYA 1957, 22/3 (476-486) Graphs 5 Tables 7

From the determined Michaelis constants it is concluded that tumour hexokinase has a greater affinity for glucose than muscle hexokinase. Tumour hexokinase is more active than muscle hexokinase. The high level of glycolysis in the tumour may be due to an increased affinity for glucose and a higher enzymic activity of tumour hexokinase.

FOMINA, M.P.; TITOVA, G.V.

Quantitative determination of 2-deoxy-D-glucose-6-phosphate.
Biokhimiia 26 no.4:662-666 J1-Ag '61. (MIRA 15:6)

1. Biochemical Department, Institute of Experimental Medicine
of the USSR, Leningrad.

(GLUCOSE PHOSPHATES)
(HEXOKINASES)

TITOVA, G.V.; FOMINA, M.P.

Determination of hexokinase activity according to the formation of
2-desoxy-d-glucose-6-phosphate. Biokhimiia 26 no.5:817-821 S-0 '61.
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Biochemical Department, Institute of Experimental Medicine,
Academy of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Leningrad.
(HEXOKINASES) (GLUCOSE PHOSPHATES)

FOMINA, M.P.

Glucose-phosphorylating enzymes in cell fractions of the rat liver.
Vop. med. khim. 10 no.4:445-446 J1-Ag '64 (MIRA 18:4)

1. Otdel biokhimii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny,
Leningrad.

FOMINA, M.S., aspirant; PROSTYAKOV, A.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

All-glass apparatus for the saponification of samples in
determining vitamin A. Veterinariia 41 no.11:107-108 N '64.
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy yashchurnyy institut.

GLAVINICH, R. [Glavinić, Ružica], prof.; YESHICH, Z.[translator];
GLUSHCHENKO, I.Ye., akademik, red.; FOMINA, N., red.;
KHAR'KOVSKAYA, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Heredity alteration in plants through grafting] Izmenenie
nasledstvennosti rastenii putem privivki. Pod red. I.E.
Glushchenko. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr.lit-ry, 1959. 154 p.

(MIRA 12:10)

1. Belgradskiy universitet (for Glavinich). 2. Vsesoyuznaya
akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for
Glushchenko).

(Grafting)

(Heredity)

FOMINA, N.

In the steppes beyond the Volga. Prom.koop. 14 no.1:36 Ja
'60. (MIRA 13:5)
(Pugachev--Clothing industry)

FOMINA, N. I.

FOMINA, N. I. "experience in using shock doses of vitamin C in child pneumonia",
Trudy Smol. gos. med. in-ta, Vol. II, 1948, p. 295-99.

SO: U-4393, 19 August 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey', No. 22, 1949).

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 7 Vol.12/6 Pediatrics June 58

1703. RHEUMATIC PNEUMONIAS IN CHILDREN (Russian text) - Fomina N. I.
Med. Inst., Smolensk - VOP. PEDIAT. 1956, 1/6 (43-46)

Inherent in rheumatic pneumonias is a triad characteristic of rheumatic inflammatory reactions: granuloma, exudation, vasculitis. In patients with rheumatism there may develop ordinary focal pneumonias and also hypostatic pneumonias. The frequency of rheumatic pneumonias is 1.9 to 14%. Clinically they take the form of parvifocal pneumonia, of confluent bronchopneumonia, or of lobar pneumonia. Rheumatic pneumonias have a lingering, undulatory character, that does not yield to therapy with sulphonamides. Results of therapy with salicylates are unsatisfactory. The most effective therapy is the application of antibiotics: penicillin, streptomycin and biomycin. Rheumatic pneumonia raises the mortality rate (of 16 children 4 died). Rheumatic pneumonia is commonly observed in repeated attacks of rheumatism against a background of severe endomyocarditis or pancarditis. The ESR accelerates to 30-45 mm. per hour.

Lubenskaya - Leningrad (S)

FOMINA, N.I., assistant

Arterial pressure in children. Vop.okh.mat i det. 7 no.12:
41-47 D'62. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Iz kafedry detskikh bolezney (zav.-prof. A.T.Petryayeva)
Smolenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(BLOOD PRESSURE) (CHILDREN—MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS)

Fomina, N. N.

FOMINA, N. N.

Atlas form korpusov dirizhablei. Moskva, 1935. 72 p., tables,
diagrs. (TSAGI. Trudy, no. 238)

Summary in English.

Bibliography: p. 72.

Title tr.: Atlas of airship hull forms.

QA911.M65 no. 238

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1955.

FOFINA, N. N., and E. K. BUCHINSKAIA.

Eksperimental'noe issledovanie dvukhmernogo pogranichnogo sloia. Moskva, 1938. 29 p., illus., diagrs. (TSAGI. Trudy, no. 374)

Title tr.: Experimental investigation of the two-dimensional boundary layer.

QA911.M65 no. 374

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, Library of Congress, 1955

MLINA, N. N.

Raschet soprotivleniia treniia serii tel vrashcheniia po stepennomu zakonu. (Tekhnika vozdushnogo flota, 1938, n. 12, no. 7, p. 61-65, diagrs., bibliography)

Title tr.: Calculation of the frictional resistance of a family of bodies of revolution according to the exponential law.
TL504.T4 1938

SO: Aeronautical Sciences and Aviation in the Soviet Union, library of Congress, 1955

FOXINA, N. N. and RAKHCHTADT, A. G.

"Mechanical Properties of Platinum and Iridium Alloys", page 125 of the book
"Problems on Strength and Deformation of Metals and Alloys," released by the Moscow
Engineer-Physics Inst., Mashgiz, 1954

TABCON D-342613, 24 Oct 1955

FOMINA, N. M. Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Effect of manganese upon certain physiological processes and the yield of the 'Viner' oat ^{with varying} ~~in cases of various~~ moisture ^{conditions} ~~contents~~ of the soil during various periods of its growth."

Len, 1959. 24 pp (Len State Ped Inst im A. I. Gertsen. Chair of Botany), 200 copies (KL, 50-59, 125)

DUNSKIY, V.F.[translator]; KOHRIN, B.B.[translator]; PANKOVA, S.V.
[translator]; POPOV, P.V.[translator]; TRYAPITSYN, V.A.
[translator]; FADEYEV, Yu.N.[translator]; RUKAVISHNIKOV,
B.I., red.; FOMINA, N.O., red.; IOVLEVA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Contemporary problems of entomology] Sovremennye problemy
entomologii; sbornik statei. Pod red. i s predisl. B.I.
Rukavishnikova. Moskva, Izd-vo inostr. lit-ry. Vol.2. 1961.
182 p. (MIRA 15:11)

(Insecticides)

(Insects, Injurious and beneficial--Control)

FOMINA, N.O.. (Moskva)

Biology abroad. Priroda 52 no.9:119-120 '63.

(MIRA 16:11)

S/081/61/000/019/026/085
B101/B144

AUTHOR: Fomina, N. P.

TITLE: Uranium-containing solid bitumens in sedimentary rocks


PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 19, 1961, 97, abstract 19G134 (Zap. Vses. mineralog. o-va, v. 89, no. 6, 1960, 663 - 668)

TEXT: A study was made of uranium-containing solid bitumens (B), whose accumulations are coordinate to the variegated stratum of sedimentary rocks of the Upper Paleozoic. The B richest in U were found in fairly porous, coarse-grained rocks and in sections where fissures occur frequently. Liquid petroleum-like B, small amounts of which are present in the rocks, contain either no U or in inconsiderable amounts only. The elementary composition of solid B (on the basis of 12 samples) is as follows (in %): C 70.4 - 88.0; H 2.7 - 6.58; O + N + S 5.42 - 26.43; S (organic) (on the basis of 6 samples) 0.32 - 0.7; uranium content 0.032 - 12.8%. A summary of results of semiquantitative spectroscopic determinations of the rare elements is presented. B with high U content are more strongly

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oxidized, which fact points to a relationship between their oxidation process and the uranium content. It is believed that solid B are products of the modification of petroleum concentrated in porous collector rocks. The resulting accumulations of B formed a favorable medium for the concentration of U. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] 

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TUMSKOY, V.A., kand.med.nauk; FOMINA, N.P.

Meningeal pain syndrome in the diagnosis of supratentorial
arachnoidendotelionas. Probl.sovr.neirokhir. 4:278-282 '62.
(MIRA 16:2)

(MENINGIOMA)

(PAIN)

YEVSEYEVA, L.S.; FOMINA, N.P.; KARPOVA, T.V., red.

[Oxidation-reduction properties of uranium-bearing
sedimentary rocks] Okislitel'no-vosstanovitel'nye svoistva
osadochnykh uranonosnykh porod. Moskva, Atomizdat, 1965.
66 p. (MIRA 18:3)

L 44802-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/EPF(n)-2/EPA(w)-2/EWP(b) Pab-10/
Pt-7/Pu-4 WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5012033

UR/0072/65/000/005/0022/0024

AUTHOR: Zin'ko, E.I. (Candidate of technical sciences); Medvedovskaya, E. I. (Engineer); Fomina, N. P. (Candidate of technical sciences)
TITLE: Ceramic materials with a low temperature coefficient of linear expansion

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 5, 1965, 22-24.

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic, linear expansion coefficient, thermal stability, kaolin, quartz sand, lithium aluminosilicate, eucryptite, petalite, spodumene

ABSTRACT: Results are given of a study of the properties and phase-mineralogical composition of ceramic materials whose crystalline phase consists of lithium aluminosilicates. The latter were synthesized from chemically pure lithium carbonate and natural raw materials (Prosyannaya kaolin, Lyubertsy quartz sand). The absorption of water, density, static transverse strength, and temperature coefficient of linear expansion were determined. The phase-mineralogical composition was studied by petrographic and x-ray analysis, and the thermal stability was determined. The ceramic substances studied were LS-4 (eucryptite; 46.32% SiO₂, 39.60% Al₂O₃, 11.5% Li₂O), LS-5 (petalite; 78.1% SiO₂, 15.82% 4.95% Li₂O), and LS-9 (spodumene; 62.96% SiO₂, 27.11% Al₂O₃, 8.00% Li₂O). The ceramics had a low temperature coefficient of linear expansion; the

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lowest value (-0.56×10^{-6} at 20-100C) was displayed by the spodumene-base material LS-9, from which products can be molded by methods used in plastics technology. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut
(State Scientific Research Institute for Electroceramics)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 003

MOB
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6031734

SOURCE CODE: UR/0072/66/000/009/0022/0024

AUTHOR: Avetikov, V. G. (Candidate of technical sciences); Fomina, N. P.; (Candidate of technical sciences); Zin'ko, E. I. (Candidate of technical sciences)

ORG: State Scientific Research Electroceramic Institute (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy elektrokeramicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Zinc orthosilicate based high frequency ceramics with low coefficient of thermal expansion

SOURCE: Steklo i keramika, no. 9, 1966, 22-24

TOPIC TAGS: ceramic product property, ceramic dielectric, HF ceramic material, zinc silicate, *zinc compound, silicate, thermal expansion, ceramic material*

ABSTRACT: Synthesis and properties of willemite (zinc orthosilicate) based ceramic bodies have been studied for the purpose of preparing a compact, electroinsulating, high-frequency ceramic material with a low coefficient of linear thermal expansion (α). The procedure of preparing ceramic bodies of various compositions was described. Quartz sand (98% SiO_2) and zinc oxide (99.92% ZnO) were the basic starting materials and boron oxide or fluor spar were used as mineralizing additives. Petrographic analysis of the compacted and sintered samples indicated that the addition of mineralizing agents contributed to the formation of a single crystalline phase-willemite at a decreased temperature and with a larger grain size than without additives. Ceramic body CB-3 with 2.9% fluor spar additive was selected for further study because

UDC: 666.3.022.051

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ACC NR: AP6031734

preliminary tests of the compacted and sintered samples indicated the highest static bending strength and dielectric constant in that body. Further, standard tests of physical, mechanical, and electric properties of the CB-3 body were carried out with die cast samples which were sintered at 1280C. The die casting procedure was described. Tabulated data showed that CB-3 is a high-frequency ceramic material with a low α ($1.4-1.6 \cdot 10^{-6}$ in the 20-100C range) and increased heat resistance in comparison with the celston; porous cordierite, and steatite ceramics. This material may be particularly useful in applications requiring increased heat-resistance and low expansion at elevated temperature. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ DOTH REF: 001/

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MAZUR, M.A.; FOMINA, N.S.

New form of treatment outside the hospital for psychiatric patients
(hospital at home). Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.4:636-637 '62.

(MIRA 15:5)

1. Kemerovskaya oblastnaya psikhonevrologicheskaya bol'nitsa (glavnyy
vrach M.A.Mazur).

(MENTALLY ILL--CARE AND TREATMENT)

FOMINA, N.V.

Some data on calcium and phosphorus excretion by the digestive tract
in sheep and camels. Trudy Inst. eksp. biol. AN Kazakh. SSR 3:
90-94 '56. (MIRA 10:1)

(RUMINANTIA) (CALCIUM METABOLISM)
(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM) (ALIMENTARY CANAL)

FOMINA, N.V.

Hole of the digestive tract in calcium and phosphorus metabolism in sheep and camels. Trudy Inst.fiziol. AN Kazakh.SSR 2:65-71 '59.

(MIRA 13:7)

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--SHEEP)

(DIGESTIVE ORGANS--CAMELS)

(CALCIUM METABOLISM)

(PHOSPHORUS METABOLISM)

S/C79/62/032/003/003/007
D204/D302

AUTHORS: Freydlin, G.N., Zhenodarova, S.M., Fomina, N.V. and Chukur, A.P.

TITLE: Vinyl monomers based on dicarboxylic acids. II. Vinyl alkyl esters of succinic and adipic acids

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 32, no. 3, 1962, 795-798

TEXT: Preparation and properties of the above esters was studied owing to the possibility of producing from them internally plasticized polymers. Direct vinylation of monoesters in the liquid phase and the "vinyl exchange" methods were tried. Normal butyl, amyl, hexyl, octyl and nonyl vinyl adipates were synthesised by the catalytic reaction with acetylene in an autoclave, at 160-180°C and 20 atm, over Cd acetate, inhibiting polymerization with hydroquinone. Optimum conditions for this reaction shall be determined in future work. Succinic monoesters were found to be too unstable to be treated in this manner. Vinyl n-R esters (R=methyl to decyl inclusive) of succinic and adipic acids were prepared, in 30-70 and

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Vinyl monomers based on ...

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D204/D302

30-97% yields respectively, by the action of vinyl acetate on the corresponding monoester at either 20°C for 5-7 days or 30-40°C for ~ 30 hrs. using Hg acetate/conc. H₂SO₄ as a catalyst and hydroquinone as an inhibitor. The yields were reduced at higher temperatures. Experimental details are given and physico-chemical properties of the products are tabulated. There are 2 tables and 12 references: 6 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: US Pat. 2,472,434,(1949);US Pat.2,153,987,(1939); W.S. Port in the collection "Industrial Fatty Acids and their Applications", N.Y.(1959); R. Adelman, J.Org. Chem., 14,1057 (1949).

SUBMITTED: January 30, 1961

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FOMINA, N.V.

S/079/63/033/003/005/005
A066/A126

AUTHORS: Freydlin, G.N., Zhenodarova, S.M., Chukur, A.P., Fomina, N.V.

TITLE: Vinyl monomers on the basis of dicarboxylic acids. III. Vinyl alkyl esters of glutaric acid. Vinyl cyclohexyl and vinyl benzyl esters of succinic, and adipic acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal obshchey khimii, v. 33, no. 3, 1963, 934 - 938

TEXT: The authors describe the synthesis of vinyl alkyl esters of glutaric acid and of normal aliphatic alcohols from methyl to decyl alcohol, as well as the synthesis of vinyl cyclohexyl and vinyl benzyl esters of succinic, and adipic acid. The purpose of the present work was to study the influence exerted by the structure of the substituent in the side chain on the properties of the polymer. The vinyl esters were synthesized as follows: dicarboxylic acid was transformed into a monoester by partial esterification with suitable alcohols. The monoester was subjected to a "vinyl exchange" reaction with the participation of vinyl acetate. The monoalkyl glutarates were found to be very stable, colorless liquids which are able to withstand vacuum distillation. Furthermore, they boil in vacuo at high temperatures.

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